

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 5 00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month 70 Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who facor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

No Stop Watch for the Senate.

Some of the ablest men and most experienced legislators of the three parties in the Senate compose the Committee on Rules. The Republicans are Mr. SPOONER, Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. HOAR and Mr ELKINS. Mr. COCKBELL and Mr. Bacon of Georgia are the Democratic representatives; and Mr. TELLER stands for the Silverites, a political its former significance. The combined Senatorial careers of these seven experienced gentlemen amount to one hundred and fourteen years.

It is not conceivable that any such change in the Senate's long-established system of parliamentary procedure as is proposed by Senator PLATT of Connecticut will be attempted over the heads of the Committee on Rules. It is not likely that any scheme of closure, any departure from the cherished principle that the right of discussion shall be restricted as to extent solely by the Senator's own ideas of propriety and sufficiency, will receive the approval of this same committee.

Talk is heard from time to time abou the desirability of changing the Senate's easy-going, dignified, courteous and extremely latitudinarian methods. Tentative propositions of that kind generally coincide either with the advent of a new presiding officer, or follow an incident like the recent defeat of the River and Harbor bill by the prolonged oratory of Mr. CARTER and Mr. WELLINGTON. Sometimes a new Vice-President goes to the chair inspired with a belief that his mission in public life is to reform the Senate. Sometimes the exasperation of individual Senators over the defeat of a pet project makes them sigh for a few hours of the Hon. THOMAS B. REED. But both the new Vice-President and the disappointed Senator usually get over their eagerness to demolish the old traditions that have become almost a part of our system of government.

If that should not be the case this time as it has been always before, the nation would indeed have cause for grief. Unlimited debate in the Senate is one of the safeguards of our institutions. The occasional abuse of the Senatorial privilege does not diminish its inestimable value to the country in the long run. The Senate's methods have counted for good government ten times where they have counted once against it.

No gag-rule at that end of the Capitol!

A Reason.

We will discuss with charity the Naskville Banner's observation that " it is not easy to understand the animus that impels THE SUN to coarse and unwarranted abuse of Rear Admiral SCHLEY."

Let us assume that our contemporary's ignorance, which, by the way, is somewhat fashionable among SCHLEY'S other partisans, is sincere. We will tell it then frankly that one reason why THE SUN condemns SCHLEY is because, on the authority of the official records, available to our contemporary and all its friends, SCHLEY is guilty of fraud. He has cheated.

Does our contemporary like fraud? Does it desire to see it flourish in the United States Navy? Does It hold that aversion to fraud is not sufficient animus for THE SUN in the case?

By the naval records also it is indicated that Schley as a commander was a coward. But, if he were the bravest of the brave, THE SUN would accept no dishonest man as worthy or as fitted to wear the uniform of this country.

The Captains of Sampson's fleet at Santiago have protested to the President that the promotion of an officer who bears charges of reprehensible conduct without demanding a court of inquiry would be injurious to the service." Here is another fact wherein our contemporary, if it is serious in its mind, can find "animus."

So long as a single officer conspicuous for dishonor is borne upon a nation's naval rolls, every officer must feel that when he comes into prominence before the public the mass of the people are irrepressibly asking of themselves: "Is he or is he

Can the Nashville Banner conceive of anything more intolerable or more demoral-Izing to the service?

The Gamblers.

It has been told in Gotham that her soldiers of formune are resting from their is no longer heard in this island, and the Colonials and Natives; in short, she has spring of the deal box is becoming stiffened | but 2 1-3 soldiers per 1,000 of population. with rust. The Argus-eyed lookout has been put in storage and there is nothing although, ninety years ago, when the em-They say so in Mulberry street, and the and the population of the British Isles saying is echoed in the Tenderloin. The soldiers are on furlough and the beauty of them lends a glory to the Rialto. The crusader is now abroad o' nights, and the liary forces. Within those ninety years soldier of fortune sleeps. The crusader must work while the fever is on, but the neighbors has been vastly increased, and, which teaches that every dog must have in comparison with them than she was at its day, is willing to bide his time.

berry street heralds, it may be seriously altogether inactive as the report would have | mistress of the seas with incomparably | things. This law was not welcomed with enthusiasm it. There always has been gambling in more truth in 1810 than she can to-day. New York and there always will be. It

Unless he be looking for such a place, no It appears that in the United Kingdom the door aiar.

For three years the gamblers have had a pleasant and profitable sojourn in this city. They have drifted here from all parts of the ountry and many of those who had been exiled abroad came home. | personal service would be barely percep-Birds of passage carried the tidings that there were "business opportunities," and those who heard the new made a rush | subject are agreed that, however distasteto get into the game. When they got here | ful conscription, even in the mildest form, they found that they had not been listening to sirens. They invested their money, got to pay for her security. As Major many of them thousands of dollars, and the investment is represented to-day by some of the finest plants in the world.

They came when they did, because they knew the conditions were "right." It is a theory well known to the fraternity of gamblers that, when the hief of Police of any large city and the District Attorney of the county are complaisant, it is safe designation that has lost recently much of to do business in that town. Given these two factors, and the ambier is able to solve the most serious problems that may be presented to him, for he knows that the only limit of his profits is the limit of his play. Without both these factors, however, the enterprise becomes precarious.

Things have changed in the town. The District Attorney and the Chief of Police are no longer allies, and for the present, therefore, the gamblers are mightily and seriously perplexed.

Will the British Army Be Reformed? Now that the House of Lords has listened

to barsh recrimination on the part of Lord Wolseley, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and Lord LANSDOWNE, lately Secretary of State for War, the conduct made the subject of a drastic inquiry.

No one disputes that glaring blunders have been made during the prosecution of the war in South Africa. These were due, according to Lord Wolseley, to the War Secretary's failure to heed timely warnings and to provide the funds needed for the prompt despatch of an adequate body of troops to the scene of the hostilities. Lord Lanspowne, on his part, Insists that no such admonitions were given, and that Lord Wolseley had at his disposal resources fully commensurate with the exigencies of the contest. The remedy for the shortcomings, which, unquestionably, have occurred, would be, in Lord Wolseley's opinion, to give the Commander-in-Chief absolute control of the army, the functions of the War Secretary being, practically, restricted to furnishing the necessary funds. That is a state of things, however, which, as Lord Salis-BURY pointed out, could scarcely exist under a Parliamentary form of government, for the War Secretary, being obliged to apply to the House of Commons for money and being responsible thereto for the use of it, must needs exercise a large measure of control over the application of military

appropriations. It is true that an adjustment of has had recourse. The Reichstag, it will -1 will deposit \$1,000 with the Inter Ocean. If any be remembered, has repeatedly agreed paster of a church in this diy will turn over his ing which septennial period the military experts belonging to the Headquarters Staff have exclusive authority over all matters relating to the army, and are under no obligation to render a running account to the Legislature. Such a concession, however, is unlikely to be made by the British House of Commons, which is acutely jealous of its power over the purse, and, especially, of its power to compela disbandment of the standing army by a refusal to renew the annual Mutiny act. Nor can such an abdication of legislative control be described as indispensable. This was made clear by our own experience during the Civil War, when, although appropriations were made by Congress no faster than they were required, we managed to place in the field a larger body of soldiers than

colors in modern times. The fundamental objection to the present British military system is not that authority is divided-it is divided in the United States -but that the total number of soldiers available at a given juncture is, not only relatively, but absolutely, disproportioned to the needs of a world-wide empire. Some figures on this point will prove instructive. France, which has a population of 38,517,975. has a war army of 4,300,000 men; or, in other words, 112 soldiers per 1,000 of population. Germany, with 52,279,900 inhabitants, has a war army of 3,200,000, the equivalent of 61 soldiers per 1,000 of population. Russia bas 128,932,173 inhabitants, and an army of 8,500,000 on a war footing; that is to say, she has 27 soldiers per 1,000 of population. The British Empire, on the other hand, with 386,235,193 inhabitants, has a labors. The whirling of the roulette wheel | war army of only 900,000, including 230,000

had ever before been collected under the

Such is, at present, the utmost bound of become the drowsy janitor, the chips have the British Empire's military resources, doing. At least that is the common report, pire was less than half as big as it is now, numbered only 18,000,000, there were from 318,000 to 363,000 white men actually under arms, besides over 400,000 men of the auxilthe military power of England's Continental soldier of fortune, strong in a philosophy | therefore, she is now immensely weaker the date mentioned. Nor can it be said But in spite of the fanfare of the Mul- that the difference is offset by the superiority of England's flect. On the condoubted if the soldier of fortune be so trary. England could proclaim herself

in one way or another, the number of is just possible, therefore, that the inactive British soldiers permanently under the ity is more seeming than real. When hard colors must be increased. That postulate and, with her, her children and their father too, per pressed the soldier of fortune is a master | is now almost universally accepted as the | naps. That is why I cherish the hope that another of strategy. The official announcement bed rock of British army reform. If such that all gambling houses are closed does an increase of the standing army cannot be nobody any harm, and it may be of amazing | brought about by recruiting, it must be brough a short of the grandlers. They don't may be of amazing service to the gamblers. They don't meet to conscription in addresses there office hours and their pusiness is never so prosperous as when it is generally supposed that their doors have been locked from the outside. Those upon whom they depend will find them out, and if all the rest of the fown believe that play has been stopped, so much the better that As a rule, and the rule holds good in New York as, well as elsewhere, gamblers do otherwise their office hours and their pusiness is never so prosperous as when it is generally supposed that their doors in the real work of the first of the same of

citizen need ever know that he may risk about 280,000 youths annually attain their a dollar upon the turn of a card or the twentieth year. Suppose 20,000 of these, whirling of a wheel anywhere in this town or one in 14, should be taken for foreign natural, therefore, that the more talk there | should be trained for short periods for | better pleased the gambler is, so long as he in times of national emergency; it is eviknows that the closed door really means dent that such a draft would be a mere pin prick or surface scratch compared with the 230,000 per annum taken in France out of a population smaller than that of the United Kingdom, Under such circumstances, the burden of obligatory tible to the huge majority of the people.

All the experts who have discussed this may be, it is the price that England has Count GLEICHEN pointed out the other day, when, as yet, the personal wrangle between Lord Wolseley and Lord Lans-DOWNE was undreamt of, the spanking of Secretaries of State, and the vilification of this or that General or head of Department, is so much labor wasted. If a thorough and fruitful reform of the British Army is to be carried out, it must be begun at the bottom instead of the top.

A Revival Bet.

The Rev. DUKE M. FARSON of Chicago goes every day to a Holiness Convention which has been in session for several days in that town. It is an undenominational gathering of the believers in the possibility f attaining perfection, a sinless life in this world. It was expected by those in charge of the Holiness Convention that there would be at least fifty clergymen at its meetings this week. Chartty does not seem to be included in the elements of perfection. One of the perfectionists is BUD" ROBINSON, son of a Tennessee moonshiner. "Bup " says that he had epileptic fits for sixteen years, paralysis for fifteen years and hemorrhage of the lung of the British War Office is likely to be for ten years. Then he was cured instantaneously by prayer. He was converted in 1880 and in 1890 he " experienced entire sanctification in a moment." But let us hear his own modest words on this subject:

"At that time the very root of depravity was taken out of my nature. I suppose you would rather have somebody else's testimony to this fact than mine, Yes, and write to my wife's brothers, who hate me, and who said when their sister married me, 'she has gone and married a holiness tramp.' They will all tell you that I have not sinned in ten years. It is this sinless character that gives us holiness people our power as preachers."

And now the perfect " Bup " discourses of some imperfect souls:

"I do not regard Dr. ROBERT MCINTYRE AS A sanctified man. I held a series of meetings at St. James' Church a few weeks ago, and he treated me kindly, but I do not think he is sanctified. He lectures during the week and preaches on Sunday, which I would call presenting his Maker with the fagged end of a wrecked life. I do not regard Dr. J. P. RUSHINGHAM as a sanctified man. We have had him at our altar seeking the blessing, and we have orayed for him a great deal, but our prayers have not as yet been answered. There are very few ministers who are holy men. Most of them are afraid of the devil and feel like addressing him as 'Colonel.

Still, there are perfect souls in Chicago. " If DUKE FARSON and ED HARVEY are not will find one," says " Bup " with more of fervor than of syntax. Now DURE FARSON things seemingly irreconcilable might has made one of the queerest of wagers, a be effected, if the British House of betthat will not recommend itself to most of Commons would adopt the expedient to us on the score of good taste or of a decent which the German Imperial Government | reverence for sacred things. Here it is:

to fix the annual appropriations for military | to me or some preacher whom I shall designate, and purposes for seven years in advance, dur- that church does not experience a revival of religion 7,500 names, a lamentably short list consider-

preachers asleep. He holds that they "do Authors who don't find their names in his ophists, &c., 143 denominations in all, be not dare to let their congregations see the not dare to let their congregations see the " the Lond will not let his name go beg- | are on the road.

According to the Chicago Tribune, the Rev. R. A. Morley of the Sheffield Avenue Methodist Church has virtually accepted Mr. Farson's bet. "It looks like a sure thing to me," Mr. MORLEY says. " If the evangelist who comes to my church saves fifteen souls, let the LORD be praised for the good work. If he is not able to convert this many souls, \$1,000 will go to the church, where it will be highly acceptable." Elder HARDIN of Mr. MORLEY's church takes a hard-headed business view of the matter. It looks to him like a bet, and he wouldn't advise anybody to be in a hurry about accepting it. "But if you do go in, Brother MORLEY, have the contract down in writing. Don't let one of these evangelists come in with fifteen of his stoolpigeons and have them converted. Make the provision that the converts must be from your own district." Elder HARDIN is suspicious and no believer in complete

sanctification. It is supposed that "Bud" Robinson will be selected by Mr. FARSON to make fifteen conversions in two weeks in Mr. MORLEY'S church. "Bup" thinks he has made 300 conversions in Chicago.

Mile CRAUVIN, the LILLIAN DEVERBAUX BLAKE of France, after successfully passing through the jungles of jurisprudence, is now soaring toward her profession's dizzy heights In short, she got a case, the case of LALLY vs. PINGAT, which came up the other day before the Tribunal of Chateau-Thierry. The reports do not inform us whether she won it or not, but we may take it for granted that she was victorious. At all events her reception by the court and her neat little speech in reply to the compliments of the learned Judge should be sufficient to make all Sorosis throw their bird-bedecked bats

Judge Magnaup said to her:

Madam, a law has conferred upon you the right were obliged to have recourse to the judicial subtleties by all your masculine conferes. But the Tribunal of Chateau-Thierry applauded it, and it will warmly New Yorks, March 4. A PARENT. of Chateau Thierry applauded it, and it will warmly applied every measure tending to emancipate woman and to snatch her from the talors of obscurantism , based upon the equality of the sexes, may soon be enacted giving to woman the right to take her place upon the bench. Strong in this hope, I am happy to welcome the first woman coming to plead at this har

law embarrasses her. She could more eastly confide to another woman the secret of certain hidden mise ies and griefs. And, moreover, is it not precisely a feminine task to console those who suffer and to aid them in their misfortune. Because these ideas are from the Battery to the Bronx. It is quite service, while a portion of the remainder your own. Mr. President, you have pronounced the kind words for which I thank you. They will suris about the closing up of the town the home service, only to be called out en masse prise nobody who knows the President of the Court of Chateau Thierry and respects his equitable mind and his large and generous views."

Three lady cheers of masculine caliber for Judge MAGNAUD!

The readiness with which the insurgents n the Province of Albay are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States must fill the gizzards of the Anti-Imperialist League with disgust. What delusion has seized upon those misguided Filipinos? Why are they willing to betray the sacred cause of AGUINALDO and to become the slaves of a despotism which the Hon. GAMALIEL BRAD-FORD has renounced?

Why do men standing on a height have or a Birmingham in this country." the impulse to jump off? We present here a request of a correspondent concerning this

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: I read with much interest your extract from the New Orleans Times-Democrat, published about persons who have a strange impulse to jump when looking from a high place. I am troubled with this very thing and it has worried me a great deal. Though by no means timid or nervous, in that sense in which that word is commonly used. I go to any high place in great trepidation. I have tried all my will power to over-come this strange fear but without success. I am in splendid health, and yet am troubled with this peculiar weakness of the nerves. If there is any way to overcome this weakness, I should certainly like to know it, and will be glad to hear the subject discussed by your readers. NEW YORK, March 5.

Some hold that the impulse aforesaid a survival from our bird ancestors. It was their habit and their pleasure to jump, and we, though we have lost our ancestral wings, have not lost our ancestral instinct to fly. This is the theory of one school of philosophers. Possibly other experts may entertain other theories.

If this is the true one, however, the desire to jump is not a matter of weakness; it is an honorable inheritance.

Mr. W. P. ADKINSON, an illustrious theese phist, is speaking. Hear his clear, triumphant note

"The great law of cycles is at work on all planes, from the building of the Cosmos to the blooming of a rose; Karma, the great law of justice, works by the law of cycles; the Ego visits this system of worlds for experience and it gains this experience while in the cycle of rebirth."

Surely here is wisdom from the gods and it takes the gods to understand it. Now learn from Mr. ADMINSON what theosophy would do if a wicked generation would give it the chance: "Theosophy would dry every tear, bind up every

broken heart, make earth blossom as the rose and rightcousness abound as the waves of the sea." Which is substantially what the Hon. JOHN PABDON ALTOELD says of the initiative and

referendum. The Montana House of Representative seems to be the paradise of woman clerks. There was a resolution before the House the other day for the appointment of two additional woman clerks. The fact was brought out in the discussion that there were twentyfive of these employees already, and that their chief labor consisted in sitting in the committee rooms and reading novels or "doing fancy work." One member described pathetically the difficulty he had in inducing any of the twenty-five to thump a typewriter sanctified men, I do not know where you for him. But there can be no doubt that the Montana House has a more ornamental staff of cierks than any other legislative body in the world. It should be proud of this distinction and not expect too much from its clerks. Perhaps they really do more work than some mean old things in the House are willing to admit.

Dictionary of American Authors" contains | the majority which will not aftern conversions in ten days [since ing how long the country has been settled in 1890, shows that the religious bodies of extended to two weeks] I will forfeit the money to and how thickly it is settled now. A nation this country are, comparatively, a small with a population of 76,000,000 ought to have Mr. Farson says that he makes this at least 76,000 regular authors. Where are offer because he believes that there would the missing 68,500? Have they really not Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Mormons Ethibe a great revival were not the regular appeared or has Mr. Adams neglected them? cal Culture, Communistic Societies, Theosbe a better plan to have a comprehensive results that would follow the efforts of a Register of American Authors, charging a really consecrated minister." Mr. Farson small fee for registration. There must be is confident that he will not lose and that many thousands of them, and millions more

The owner of The Abbot, Mr. John J. challenge of Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON to enter a sweepstakes which, as the latter it, should include also Crescous Charley Herr and Boralma. Against any horse The Abbot has nothing to gain and all to lose, while that other horse, whatever he be, has nothing to lose, and all to gain To put The Abbot into a sweepstakes which the opposition of the entire party contending would likely be centred upon him, the champion, is not required of Mr. SCANNELL by any habit or sentiment of sport.

If Borolma is Mr. Lawson's hest, let him challenge alone, and then may the better horse win.

The Coronation of the New British King. From the London Truth.

The etiquette of European courts prohibits a coron ion from taking place until at least a year has clapsed after the death of the last sovereign. The fact is, that a coronation is a very large affair, and both in 831 and in 1838 the preparations for the ceremony extended over nearly a year. All the recognized ourts in the world have to be formally advised of the function, and then each State arranges to send representatives, and the names of the individuals selected must be submitted to the King for his ap-Each European court now sends a member of the governing family, while the French and Amerian republics will doubtless despatch special mis-

sions on the occasion. It is quite impossible that the coronation can take place before next year; and a Parliamentary vote for

and is taking from them much pocket money.
It has invaded a number of girls' schools and many to plead at this bar. No previous statute stood in opposition to it. To obtain this indisputable right you of them are running up bills against their parents

SOUTH CAROLINA. Revolution of Her Political Sentiment-A.Very

Striking Letter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The refusal of the Legislature of South Carolina to pass resolutions condemnatory of United states Senator McLaurin, is a milestone

It marks an era. Once upon a time Langdon Cheves, a distinguished Representative in Congress of the State of South Carolina, was the recognized champion of an enlarged and powerful navy. About the same time (1816) William Lowndes, also a distinguished Representative of the same State, introduced the first bill which distinctively recognized the protective tariff principle and John C. Calhoun. his colleague, was its most ardent advocate Webster was the leader of the opposition to the bill and to the principle it announced. and used this language: "I am an enemy to rearing manufactures or any other interest in a hotbed and never wish to see a Sheffield

Well, well, the world must turn upon its axis, And all Mankind turn with it, head or talls.

And live and breathe, make love and pay our taxes, And as the veering winds shift, shift our sails It is not intended to use the term "shifting of sails" in the offensive sense of low politics but the fact is that the source of a people's prosperity does not remain a fixed quantity and, as it varies, so ought the policy of the State to be adjusted. A quarter of a century ago the industrial interest of South Carolina was almost entirely agricultural; to-day her manufacturing interest must be recognized and in a very few years it will be paramount. Of course, it will shock lifelong advocates of free trade to realize that such a violent change could come about or that South Carolina would countenance a protective policy, or that we have gone so rapidly as to complete the circle and return to the

ideas of Cheves and Lowndes. Theories do not cut much of a figure nowa-days, and the world is not run by metaphysics. The South is realizing that this s a very great world power of which it is minority part.

That we have had, and still have, grievous burdens to bear is undeniable, but it is not the part of true manhood or common sense to repine over the inevitable or waste our energies in attempts at the manifestly unattainable. The cardinal principles (free trade and free coinage) of the Democratic party have been defeated so often and so thoroughly that we are inclined to resort to the slang of the streets and say "give us a rest.

The idea of organizing in the South a respectable white Republican party is, of course, visionary-impracticable for too many reason to mention-still there is unquestionably a considerable spirit of revolt against the Democratic party and a disposition toward independentism in national politics. Aside from all other considerations, the tactics of the party leaders have not been such as to enlist our admiration. Mere factious opposition for the purpose of accumulating political and party capital for future use and often at the hazard of public measures of vital importance, is not a mode of procedure that can be commended or excused For instance, when the party vote was for war with Spain and afterward against the atification of an advantageous treaty of peace, it raised the irresistible conclusion that the party was not so much influenced ideas of public interest as of party victory. The war was popular; hence the party vote Its successful termination reflected too much credit on the Administration; party vote. R KELSO CHARLES. DARLINGTON, S. C., March 4.

RELIGION AND THE STATE. To Force One Set of Religious Views an Outrage on Citizens Who Disagree.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial of Sunday, in answer to the minister who would enforce religion by law. will be justifled by time. The effort of the religionists who would compel a belief in their dogmas The new edition of Mr. OSCAR FAT ADAMS'S is Ill-advised, and cannot be acceptable to

The church census by the United States minority of the population. The entire membership of all religious organizations. sides a number of independent congregations, did not exceed one-third of the population of this country in 1890. At least call culation but one-third of the members thus designated were adult males; over one million were unnaturalized, and there was a mighty host of Southern negroes, religious orders societies, denominations, and groups, that SCANNELL, is right in refusing to accept the were debarred from voting. Four denominations of the Reformed Presbyterians are denied the right to vote by their membership conditions, the Synod's "terms of ecciestastical communion" that make them declare that they "refuse to incorporate by any act with the political body until the reformation is secured." which means that until the word "God" is ingrafted into the Constitution they will neither two te nor hold

> Besides the numbers who are not members of religious bodies, there was, in 1890, a percentage of adult population in the United States that was opposed to religion that exceeded the membership of the largest de-

nominational body or family. In 1890, in the District of Columbia, the capital, only 5 per cent. of the adult males were members of amirches; only to per cent. attended church regularly, and 25 per cent.

manifestation in a compulsory law regarding the observance of Sunday is champloned by the Reformed Presbyterians, and is seconded by organizations known as the W C. T. U., the Christian Endeavor, the Epworth The methods which these approve, as shown

It is stated that persons sent out to gathe put the question to vote before a meeting of the young people of a congregation, many the expenses will be proposed by the Government at the proper time, which will be at the beginning of the session of 1802. In 1831 the coronation cost 150,000, while in 1838 170,000 was expended: but in 1821 there was a public outlay of 1240,000, which in eluded a hill from Rundell & Brideof 158,000 for the new crown, and no less a sum than \$24,000 was squandered on robes.

Christian Science in Girls' Schools.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir. There is a new religion born in America every ten years. The latest Christian Science, is affecting the intellects for the moment of a number of estimable young women and is taking from them much pocket money. It has invaded a number of girls' schools and many it has invaded a number of girls' schools and many it has invaded a number of girls' schools and many it has invaded a number of girls' schools and many it has invaded a number of girls' schools and many it has invaded a number of girls' schools and many of the August North and the proper course to pursue a feating they seek to overcome ovil by force, which is the chief of evils in government. They fail to discern that the present life is given to afford an opportunity to select by merit those who obey those to whom it would be desirable to enture a under of an opportunity to select by and is taking from them much pocket money.

It has invaded a number of girls' schools and many of them are running up bills against their parents by secretly consulting the professional healers for that the property is a knowledge of them are running up bills against their parents by secretly consulting the professional healers for the secretly consulting the professional healers for them are running up bills against their parents by secretly consulting the professional healers for the secretly consulting the professional healers for them are running up bills against their parents by secretly consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a higher and a consulting the desirable to entrust a force the manifest to force upon men a narrow bellef, and thereby components the fresh that these expend so much the instead as a park, but should be used for the strength expected as saying that likewell's Island as a Park.

To the Ediror of The Sun—Sin: I notice the report of some remarks by Comprising that likewell's Island as a Park.

To the Ediror of The Su

YALE'S NATHAN HALE STATUE. New York Committee Still Soliciting Funds

NEW HAVEN, March 6 .- Yale graduates in this city to-day received from Peter Flint of New York, Yale 'so, treasurer of one of the funds that is being collected for the erection of a statue to Nathan Hale on the Yale campus in time for the bicentennial celebration another circular calling for more money for the new statue. It is believed among Yale men here that the recent official statements made by President Hadley calling attention to the fact that the Flint Hale Fund, with headquarters at 150 Nassau street, New York city, was not authorized by President Hadley or the other Yale officials, would put a stop to any further effort on the part of Mr. Flint

and his associates in the movement. The appearance here to-day of the new The appearance here to-day of the new circular appeal for money was therefore something of a surprise. The Yale officials some time ago appointed a committee to collect subscriptions for a Hale statue for the bicentennial celebration, to be the work of the St. Gaudens, but it was recently announced by Prof. Hoppin of Yale art school that the St. Gaudens statue could not possibly be ready in time for the bicentennial. The faculty committee has ceased to ask for any more money for the present, but the Fint committee continues to be aggressive. The circular to-day is printed in Yale blue ink and reads:

committee continues to be aggressive. The circular to-day is printed in Yale blue ink and reads:

"The alumni of Yale and other friends of the university interested in the movement for presenting to the college a statue of our alma mater's most famous son of Revolutionary times. Nathan Hale, class of 1773, beg to solicit your cooperation in the natter, and earnestly hope that you will subscribe toward the same as liberally as you can. The true spirit of Yale everywhere will rejoice in the coming of this statue, for it will be an inspiration to the youth of America and show how Yale rewards unselfish devotion to country and principle. The cost of the statue including the pedestal is to be \$20,000, and it is confidently expected that the promptness and liberality of the contributions from those interested will assure the presentation of the same to the university as a feature of the bicentennial celebration in October, 1901.

"The artist selected, Mr. William Ordway Partridge of New York city, is an American sculptor of acknowledged distinction, whose family lineage is represented at Yale by alumni in four generations. Conspicuous among his best known works are the Franklin, Hamilton and Gen Grant, in Brooklyn: Shake-speare in Lincoln Park, Chicago: Kaufman memorial in Washington, and his "Peace Group" for the Administration Building at the coming Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The list of subscribers already includes many alumni and other friends of the university from all parts of the country.

"Any question you may wish to ask respecting this matter will meet a prompt reply, and I shall be happy to receive on behalf of the Yale Nathan Hale statue such remittance as you may be disposed to make. Very sincerely yours.

"PETER FLINT, '50, Treasurer, 'No. 150 Nassau street, New York city, Rooms, 1387-1538."

YALE MEN'S "SLUMMING TRIP." Commissioner Keller to Provide Guides in Students' Sightseeing Trip.

NEW HAVEN, March 6 .- John W. Keller, ead of the Department of Charities and Corrections of New York city, founder of the Yale Daily News, and for four years a Yale 'Varsity oarsman, has been in a measure responsible for the invitation to Yale men for a so-called "slumming trip" to the Bowery and the East Side which will be made by a Yale delegation starting from here to-morrow and continuing on Friday. Commissioner Keller has sent to Prof. William F. Blackman of the Yale divinity school a request for himself and the Yale men who are to accompany Prof. Blackman to visit all the institutions in his department and will place guides and attendants at the disposal of the Yale visitors while in New York. The party will number about thirty and will include several of the graduate students of the uni-versity.

versity.

The Yale men will arrive in New York at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow and will visit Blackwell's Island and Ward's Island in the morning and in the afernoon will go to Bellevue and the municipal lodging houses. Believe and the municipal ranging noises, in the evening they will visit the cheap lodging houses of the Bowery and will stop at a Mills hotel on Thursday night. On Friday they will visit a number of college and social settlements in New York, including the Hebrew Educational Alliance, the Free Bath the Immigrant Station and severa tenements, the St. Bartholomer House and the United Charities Build Parish House and the United Charites Building, and will return home, as they choose, either on Friday night or Saturday morning.

Many of the young men who will take this trip will graduate from the divinity school in June and will become active pastors at once.

Are There or Were There Pacing Mustangs? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I have tost read Mr. Thompson's very delightful Animals I Have Known," and the article therein on "The Pacing Mustang" prompts an inquiry as to reference to the same in Mr. Thompson's preface There he says there is no deviation from the truth in the story of the mustang, and that he lived in the early nineties. I don't doubt Mr. T's statement at all, but will THE SUN undertake to set us right on the number of pacing mustangs that have risen to fame in Texas? My father used to tell me away back yonder in the early sixtles of "the wild pacing horse of Texas," and Capt. Mayne Reid, who wrote long before the nineties. I believe, has one of the same pacers in one or more of his stories. I have also heard of a famous white pacer. One veteran informs me that the real pacer of the plains roamed the Texas pampas in the thirties. What testimony can THE SUN bring to bear on the case! Was there ever really such a horse in Texas or anywhere else! Which reminds me that Senator Batley of Texas, who is famous as a horseman as well as in less useful capacities, ought to know something about it BLUE GRASS. NEW YORK, March 7.

The Habit of Dictation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rebuke

drawing pleadings that are "complex, redundant and

May not the cause of the trouble be found in the

writing, are able to maintain it in such dictation. They talk loosely and the consequence is looseness.

redundancy and absence of precision and purity of

language in the product of the dictation. Judge

NEW YORK, March 6. PERSPICITIVE

Why Not Elevated Trains for Church-Goers?

toran and 11 o'clock Sunday morning I waited at

Fifty-ninth street for a seat downtown till three

had passed, and rather than be late to church I stood

up. Every car was almost as full as at the rush hours on week days. Haven't church people as much

Blackwell's Island as a Park.

right to accommodations as theatre people?

NEW YORK, March 5.

trains of only three cars each-why only three?-

to this custom of dictating, in books even?

vexation and nuisance."

Justice Gaynor of the carelessness of lawyers in

absurd" might be extended to include even decisions by Judges, whose complexity and redundancy sometimes torture the reader and whose clumsy or incorrect English expression brings pain to people who have a decent respect for our language. was the limit of those who attended church present custom of dictation to a stenographer or The activity in reform which finds its first sypewriter? Comparatively few men, no matter how well they can keep control of their thought in

by the past, comprise a misleading report of the voting power of their organizations. an expression of opinion have customartly

Despite President Hadley.

one less land where the embezzler of high degree may spend like a gentleman the proreeds of his operations. Peru, following her traditional course of friendship for this country, has concluded an extradition treaty with the United States. On Jan. 23 last, Irving B. Dudley, for the United States, and Felipe de Osma, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for Peru, signed at Lima the extradition treaty negotiated by the former and Sen or Osma's predecessor, Manuel Gaivez, with the addition made by the

United States Senate.

The treaty provides for extradition for the fellowing crimes: Murder in all its forms including homicide and culpable manslaughter; arson, robbery and/burglary; forgery of private and official documents of all descriptions, and circulation of forgeries; counterfeiting, imitating or altering coin or paper currency, Government bonds, national or ocal, coupons, banknotes or official seals malfeasance in office, embezzlement: fraud. provided that the act be declared criminal by the laws of both countries, and that the amount or object taken be more than \$200; perjury and subornation of perjury; rape and similar crimes; abduction and bigamy destruction or obstruction of railway tracks, endangering life and with criminal intent; crimes on the high seas, including piracy, parratry and mutiny; crimes against the laws

EXTRADITION NOW WITH PERU.

The Amended Treaty With the United States

Finally Signed at Lima.

There is one less refuge for the criminal.

barratry and mutiny: crimes against the laws of both countries forbidding slavery or the traffic in slaves.

Extradition will also be granted for the accomplices in a crime. But it will be granted only for crimes deemed felonies in the United States, or calling for one year's imprisonment in Peru.

There are the usual provisions for the enforcement of the treaty in accordance with the laws of the contracting parties, and for the detention of criminals pending the application for and granting of extradition.

Article V. makes this very important exception: Neither of the contracting parties shall be obliged to surrender its own citizens by virtue of this treaty.

Extradition for political offences, or for alleged crimes when the real reason is a political one, is specifically denied.

This treaty, after negotiations covering two years and a half, is now in force, since it became operative thirty days after the date of ratification. It was made in Lima in November, 1899, amended by the United States Senate in February, 1900, and accepted as amended in October of that year by the Congress of Peru.

SPEAKS UP FOR SUBMARINE BOATS. Admiral Hichborn Save They Are a Naval No cessity and Are Safe.

NEW ORLEANS, Da., March 6 .- Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy and Chief of the Department of Construction and Repairs, arrived in New Orleans this morning to inspect a site for the Algiers dry dock which has been built at Sparrow Point, Md. and which will be towed here next June. In an interview to-day Admiral Highborn said submarine boats had

here next June. In an interview to-day Admiral Hichborn said submarine boats had passed the experimental stage.

"I have been personally engaged in the construction of these boats," he said, "and know the results of every trip that has been made. There has never been a life lost on a submarine boat and it is now a settled question that they will be used a great deal during the next few years. I know from inquiries that have been made regarding the building of this kind of boats that the English Government is either also constructing similar boats or is going to do so. I believe that a large navy is of advantage to America and that we can do worse things than to construct new boats, although we do not need a navy as large as England."

Admiral Hichborn by virtue of the age limit went on the retired list vesterday, at that time being in Jacksonville, Fla. He received a highly complimentary letter from Secretary Long upon the day of his retirement. He goes from here to Atlanta tomorrow and from there to Washington, this being the last official trip that he will ever take.

WOULD BUY JUMBL MANAION. Board of Public Improvements Favors Plan

Advocated by Patriotic Societies. The patriotic societies which have been making efforts during the past half a dozen years to have the city buy the old Jumel mansion and use it as a museum for Colonial and Revolutionary relies won their first victory at the meeting of the Board of Public by a unanimous vote, decided to urge the Municipal Assembly to make an appropriation for the purchase of the building. The board had the matter before it last week and refused to take affirmative action on it. At yesterday's meeting several members of patriotic societies were present, and at their solicitation the officers decided to help the

plan along.

The persons interested in the preservation The persons interested in the city to of the mansion expect to induce the city to restore it to its original appearance and care for it in the future. It is expected that many for it in the have relies of old New York persons who have relics of old New York days will be willing to give or lend them to the city to exhibit in the mansion when it passes into the control of the municipality. The house stands in picturescale ground. The house stands in picturesque grounds at 172d street and Edgecombe avenue.

The question of the purchase of the building and its grounds must be passed upon by the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before any negotiations with the present owners can be begun.

Mexico Notes.

From Modern Merteo. Pifty thousand men are at present employed on public works in Mexico. The twenty Mexican banks reported in the Govern-

ment reports show a combined capital of \$70,000,000.

The public debt of Mexico amounts to \$115,178. 12. payable in gold, and \$123,118,982.20 payable in Mexican silver. Last year Mexico manufactured 376,000,000 packs ages of eigarettes and 119,000,000 eigars. This is an increase of 16 per cent, over the previous year.

The Mexican Army of more than 25,000 men ta sup-

perted upon a trifle more than a million Mexican dollars a month. The Mexican Congress does not cost a militon dollars a year. Henequen will continue to be Mexico's most important article of agricultural export for a good many years to come. The value of this fibre shipped during the last fiscal year was over \$26,000,000. Coffee comes next in importance with a value for the export

Gaynor does not go beyond the exact truth when he criticises pleadings so constructed as "perplexity. crop of nearly \$11,000,000. The foreign trade in Mexico, both import and export, now amounts to an annual value of \$140,000,000. May we not go farther and attribute justly very Nearly one fourth of Mexico's foreign trade was much of the bad writing we encounter nowadays

handled through the port of Tampico last year.

There exist in Mexico 10,234 mining titles to 25 different classes of mines distributed throughout 24 States and Territories. Silver mines naturally lead, numbering 4,100. Gold mines number 955, while 2,220 are classed as gold and silver mines. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ele vated people did a good thing when they added a The silver and lead properties number 1,510, coppar theatre service to the usual facilities, but why do 286 and mercury 113. they discriminate against churchgoers? Between

Boston's Lady Architect and Her View of Lady Architects.

From the Boston Journal There will be only one building at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo designed in its entirety by a woman, and that one is the structure which will repre sent the States of New England. The woman whose brilliancy as an architect has

gained for her this honor is Miss Josephine Wright bapman of Boston. There are women draughtsmen in Boston, but, strange as it may seem, not one of them can obtain employment with Miss Chapman "Women may have lots of ability." she says, "and they may be the best of workers while they are at it, but they can rarely give their undivided attention to the work. One of the most capable persons I ever had in my employ was a woman, but in the midst of a rush she asked for a half houday that she might go home to finish a shirtwaist. No matter how poor a man may be he does not have that handleap. He does not have

o make his clothes."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Callan's letter in Monday's SUN abent a possible Ame destined to create considerable comment in the world Ireland and in passing threath Granard, County Longford, I was introduced to Miss Lettita Wynne, who is a lineal descendant of the famous family of which Maria Lidgeworth was a member. Miss Wynne told me that the only poet in America was William Googhegan, and that she liked his works better than those of any other poet excepting officer Goldsmith.

NORTON GODDARD. 460 WEST TWENTY SEVENTE ST